

The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

NO. 18.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

5:36 A. M. Daily.
7:29 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:15 A. M. Daily.
12:49 P. M. Daily.
2:47 P. M. Daily.
4:19 P. M. Daily.
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.
7:10 P. M. Daily.
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.
SOUTH.
7:20 A. M. Daily.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
3:39 P. M. Daily, except Sunday.
7:10 P. M. Sundays Only.
7:10 P. M. Daily.
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco.

DEPART.

9:40	9:45
10:10	10:15
10:40	10:55
11:20	11:35
12:00	12:15
12:40	12:55
1:20	1:35
2:00	2:15
2:40	2:55
3:20	3:35
4:00	4:15
4:40	4:35
5:20	5:35
6:00	6:05

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abattoir, south San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, to 10 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.....	9:00	6:00
" South.....	9:50 a. m.	10:40
No. 5. South.....	8:30 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
No. 14. North.....	9:50 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
No. 13. South.....	6:00 p. m.	
No. 6. North.....		

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. m., two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m., two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column, Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Regular Choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker.....	Redwood City
ASSSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.		
The Peninsula Lighting Company to Edwin Fish, part of lot 6, block 1, Range B, Redwood City	\$ 10	
Patrick Swift and wife to Joseph Swift, lot 4 and part of lot 18, Moze Ranch	10	
Perry Eyr and wife to Richard Stevenson, 9.31 acre		
James W. Goodwin and wife to Mary W. Batchelder, 5 acres	10	
James W. Goodwin and wife to Burke Corbet, 10 acres	10	
Hans Hansen and Christine Hansen to Peter Mathisen, 7.15 acres	500	
Margaret Marcellino to Geo. W. McNear, lot 8, block 4, Clark Tract Homestead		
Joseph Marcellino to Anna R. Marcellino, 15.37 acres		
MORTGAGE.		
William F. Swift and wife to San Mateo County Building and Loan Association, 5.28 acres	1400	
Joseph Swift and Patrick Swift to San Mateo County Building and Loan Association, lot 4 and part of lot 18, Mezes Ranch	2500	
Arthur B. Merrill and wife to John Dielman, 10 acres	2500	
J. A. Buckley and wife to B. A. Portal, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 4, Eastern Addition to Redwood City	700	

The sundry civil appropriation bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations. It carries a net increase of \$1,162,983, making a total of \$51,827,727. Of the increase, \$440,000 was added on account of public buildings, and \$188,899 for lighthouses, fog signals and beacons. Large decreases were made for rivers and harbors. The Secretary of War is required to make estimates for river and harbor improvements, to be carried in the book of estimates.

The prospectors who have crowded into the Randsburg district are actively scattering far over the surrounding region, especially eastward and into the Panamint region of Inyo County. There may be expected a constant succession of reports of rich discoveries throughout a large stretch of country in that part of the State.

A \$235,000 fire is reported from Grand Forks, N. D.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Boiled Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

The Blain Clothing Company of Albany, Or., has failed.

A church will soon be erected in Johannesburg, in the mining district of Kern county.

The Oregon Legislature after forty days, has not yet organized and refuses to adjourn.

The City Council of Oakland refuses to submit the Sunday-closing question to a vote of the people.

The Italian-Swiss colony of Sonoma county is shipping wine to Hamburg, Germany, for exhibit at the fair.

A building boom is on in Santa Rosa. The contractors are reported as having all they can do for months to come.

The San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company has placed a mortgage of \$500,000 on the Corral Hollow property.

Los Gatos citizens are going to take steps toward bonding the town for \$50,000 to build a town hall, light plant and other public improvements.

A large number of young boys of the public schools in Los Angeles are addicted to cigarette smoking. It is proposed to start a campaign against the evil.

The earnings of the savings banks of San Francisco for 1896, as reported to the Board of Commissioners, amounted to \$6,392,809 gross and \$4,644,401 net.

The California Supreme Court offers a decision that gives Charles A. Lee, a brakeman, \$8000 damages for injuries received on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Chicago University invites applications from the State University for the numerous scholarships and fellowships annually offered at the former institution.

Suit is brought in the San Jose courts to foreclose a mortgage of \$350,000 on the properties of the Stanislaus and San Joaquin Canal and Irrigation Company.

During 1896, for the entire coast, ships aggregating 39,291.60 tons were removed, and vessels aggregating 21,529.28 tons were added, a net loss of 17,762.22 tons.

Analine dye has been found in raspberry syrup sold by a San Francisco firm. The dye is used to color. There are no raspberries in the syrup. The health board will prosecute.

The Glassblowers' Union is asking for the restoration of the McKinley tariff on glass. It is contended that the bottles manufactured here are fully equal to those imported from Europe.

Alameda's proposition to force Chinese laundries to close by exacting an annual license of \$400 is met by the Chinese. They have eleven laundries there and they will incorporate as one.

The construction of the gap in the coast line in Santa Barbara county, which is reported to be now under way, will complete the last link in the chain of connection between the north and south.

It is rumored in Japan that a new steamship company, known as the Japan Volunteer Steamship Company, will operate a line of steamers on the Pacific, with Tacoma as the terminal port on this side. It is said the company expects to secure large bonus from the Government and that it is its intention to have the head office in Kobe, with branch offices in Japanese, Korean, Chinese and Australian ports.

Chancellor Somyea of the Tacoma Consulate says he has noticed reports in the native Japanese papers of the intention to establish such a line. He says that according to accounts the company proposes to build an excellent class of steamers of about 5000 tons register.

Twenty-two representatives of valley newspapers met in Fresno recently and organized the San Joaquin Valley Press Association. Most of the newspapers in Fresno, Tulare, Kings, Merced and Stanislaus counties were represented.

The object of the association is to unite the valley counties in all matters of mutual interest and to promote the interests of the publishers. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, C. D. Radcliffe of the Merced Sun; Vice-president, J. W. Short of the Fresno Republican; Secretary, W. W. Barnes of the Hanford Democrat. The next meeting will be held in Visalia on the first Saturday in May.

The project of building a fine tourist hotel is being quietly canvassed among prominent citizens of Pasadena. Strong assurances of financial support have already been given, and it is believed by those who have actively

interested themselves in the enterprise that there will be no difficulty in securing sufficient capital. The plan contemplates a hotel that shall be superior to any in Southern California. Necessary, the rates will be high; but every season brings an increasing number of wealthy tourists, who demand accommodations superior to anything that is now afforded. A fine hotel, equipped with all the luxuries that this class of visitors expect and situated in an attractive part of lovely Pasadena, with handsome grounds and surroundings, would give the city an enviable reputation throughout the East. It would, moreover, be more than a mere stopping-place en route to other resorts. Visitors would come for the season, as they go to the Flager hotels at St. Augustine, Fla.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Public Morals Committee reported adversely on the Emmons racing law.

A bill providing for a Sunday law in an amended form was reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate has passed a bill introduced by Wolfe extending the powers of corporations to sell, and which relates to the control of Roman Catholic church property in San Francisco.

Langford's bill in the interest of the Valley road providing for the issuance of bonds by railroads by a two-thirds vote of the directors came back from the Assembly amended so as to make the unanimous consent of the board necessary. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

The Governor has announced his approval of these Senate bills: Senate bill 2, by Androux, providing for the destruction of municipal bonds in cities of the fifth class which have been extended but remain unsold; 87, by Flint, providing for the distribution of estates and the discharge of executors and administrators; 310, by Stratton, providing for the protection of homing or Antwerp pigeons.

The following Assembly bills were passed as amended: Providing for the sale of street railroad franchises by municipalities, and providing conditions for granting such by the Legislature; accepting from the Veterans' Home Association the title and control of the Veterans' Home in Napa County, and making the same a State institution-fixing the time for appealing cases at six months providing for the improvement of and construction of additional buildings at the university.

The following Assembly bills were passed as amended: Providing for the rock-crushing plant at the State Prison at Folsom, to provide for the sale of crushed rock and the disposition of the revenues derived therefrom, created one of the longest and, in some respects, the most bitter discussion of the session. Cutter introduced an amendment that the rock made in the prison be sold 30 cents a ton. Shanahan moved to postpone the matter indefinitely and subsequently to lay the amendment on the table. Both motions were lost. The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to the printer for engrossment.

Senator Simpson and Judge Waymire at the request of Senator Simpson, have introduced in their respective branches of the Legislature a bill which it is stated will enable Lilian Ashley to compel E. J. Baldwin to support her and her child. The bill comprises sixteen sections, but not until the seventh section does the purpose of the proposed enactment fully appear. By Judge Slack's decision Baldwin is declared to be the father of the baby. The bill is ostensibly to provide for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children. Its terms are applicable to all unfortunates alike, but in the seventh and succeeding sections appear those provisions peculiarly applicable to the Ahsley-Baldwin case. The bill, from the seventh to the thirteenth sections, seems to have been drawn with particular reference to that case.

OAKLAND'S HARBOR.

Appropriation Carried by the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington. — The Senate has adopted Senator Perkins' amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the improvement of Oakland harbor, the whole work to cost \$680,000. Twenty thousand dollars is made available at once, and of the remaining \$660,000, provision is made for a contract for \$200,000 expenditure during the current year. These are the best terms Senators Perkins and White could make with the Appropriation Committee after a long talk on the subject.

The bill also carries an appropriation for the payment of the bounties under the McKinley law for sugar produced in the United States. The bill also provides for an appropriation of \$4700 for the purchase from California of the fish hatchery at Battle creek. Senator Perkins presented a telegram from State Fish Commissioner H. F. Emerick saying this was necessary for the proper propagation of salmon in the fresh waters of the State.

The mayor of San Francisco asks the Governor

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

In Routt County, Colorado, last week John Ship and Mary Sails were married. Now look out for squalls.

An American robin was recently found near Manchester, England. British naturalists are wondering how it crossed the ocean.

Considering that Weyler has "pacified" nearly all of Cuba, his disinclination to get beyond range of the guns of Morro Castle is unaccountable.

It cost a Michigan man \$20 to write his name on the Washington monument at the National Capital. His autograph came high, but the police magistrate had to have it.

Boston seems to have forgotten for the moment the Bacchante, and is now trying to find a suitable name for the female chimpanzee, which is the latest addition at the Boston Zoo.

Roswell, N. M., has an artesian well which spouts out 1,000 pounds of cooked fish an hour. It also has a tolerably robust prevaricator who serves as special correspondent down there.

In Providence, R. I., the other day a wedding was celebrated in which the bride was attended by four of her former husbands as ushers. The delicacy of this novel arrangement cannot fail to impress all lovers of good taste.

Olive green has been chosen by the naval officers as the fighting color of the new navy. The selection is the result of a series of tests with the torpedo-boat Cushing, and the Ammen ram Katahdin, which proved olive green to be the least visible at sea.

The infant Castellane which has just come into the world is a great-grand-nephew of Tallyrand and a great-grandson of Jay Gould! What a genius he will be if he grows up with the diplomatic acumen of the first and the financial ability of the second!

An American girl who married a foreign prince advises her countrywomen that a titled husband is exceedingly undesirable, and that such marriages are to be shunned. This is enough to deter any American girl from contracting a marriage with a man of title—until the time when the man of title proposes.

Stephen Crane, in describing the wreck of the Commodore, says: "In the mournful twilight the lights of Jacksonville blinked dimly. We were all enveloped in a gentle satisfaction." How poetical! A more prosaic writer probably would have dismissed the subject with the simple statement: "We were about half shot."

The late Joe McCullagh coined the two well-known political terms, "boom" and "barl." Efforts were made by envious rivals to wrest the laurels from him, but Joe lived long enough to see himself given proper credit in a hand book of current phrases. Nor did he try to conceal his evident pleasure, either, although one of the most modest of men.

People blessed with the judgment and sense developed by the modern civilization, smile at the childish revenge of the king of ancient times who had the sea scourged for wrecking his vessels. But the family likeness to this act of ancient folly on the part of the modern system of burning flags and hanging obnoxious persons in effigy is rather a caustic comment on the aforementioned smile of superiority.

Business on the principal street of Oklahoma City, Okla., was recently suspended for half an hour owing to the intrusion of a long-eared jack-rabbit on that thoroughfare. Everybody joined in the chase, from banker to bootblack, and assisted by about forty dogs they pursued the frightened hare far beyond the city limits, and only stopped when the last faint glimpse of his tail was seen upon the horizon as he sped swiftly over the plains in the direction of Guthrie.

Old Claus Spreckels has reason to feel with Lear how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child. Not only did one of his sons take the Spreckels money and start an opposition sugar refinery, but now his daughter has married against his will. The old man is consoled somewhat by the fact that she preferred her own love to her father's money, and returned to the old sugar king a million and a half of property which he had dedicated to her.

According to an Oklahoma Senator that Territory is a "happy land where King Cotton and corn and wheat grow side by side in the same bread fields, where the stately cottonwood and magnolia wave their laurels from the same green grove, and the honeysuckle and morning glory form Eden bowers around the humble cottage of the unterrified sooner, and the lark's early song awakes the gray dawn of morn, and the redbird and the robin close the dewy eve of Sunday with joyful praise."

A negro citizen writes a letter to the Atlanta Journal in which he says that negroes do not expect or wish to ride in the same car as the whites, but they do ask that they shall have equally good accommodations for the same money. "This is an absolutely just demand," says the Journal. "The rail-

roads which do not voluntarily provide equal accommodations for equal pay should be required by law to do so. When negroes are charged the same fare as white people the cars and other accommodations which are set apart for them should be as good and convenient in all respects as those which white persons occupy."

The squabble between McClure's Magazine and the Pall Mall Magazine over the serial rights of Robert Louis Stevenson's posthumous unfinished story, "St. Ives," calls attention to the fact that some of the English magazines are trying to get even with their American competitors, which have invaded the English field, by bidding for an American audience. The Pall Mall has quite a large circulation in this country. One little fact brought to light by the controversy is the relative prices of some of the work of popular writers. Mr. McClure says that he paid Kipling twice as much for the serial rights of "Captain Courageous" as "St. Ives" cost McClure's and the Pall Mall together.

There is a man in Rockland, Mass., Mr. Benjamin F. Poole, who has the courage to show his humanness and affection for his pet animals not only while they live and are of service to him, but shows his esteem and respect for their memory by burying them in a cemetery owned by him and kept for that purpose alone. He not only buries them with honors but marks their graves with monuments, all of suitable designs. These designs he obtained by advertising for competitive bids. One of them represents the horse asleep in its stall, carefully blanketed, the words "Requiescat in pace" being carved on the side of the marble blanket. Another clever design was a colossal horseshoe on a pedestal, the jockey's cap and whip being drawn on one side of the pedestal. On another slab is cut a horse collar, broken, with the name and age of the horse below it.

"Ten or fifteen years ago," says a business man quoted by the Philadelphia Record, "the canned meats put up in square tins by American houses were sold in great quantities in Samoa. It was not long before Australia and New Zealand packers saw that they were missing a good thing, so they sent out agents who circulated a story among the natives to the effect that cheap American meats were composed of human flesh. They said that in the process of preparing the bones of dead Chinamen for shipment to the Celestial Empire from San Francisco the meat was canned and labeled 'beef' for Pacific island consumption. The story gained credence to such an extent that the natives shunned the square tins and could only be induced to buy the round, flat tins put out by Australian and New Zealand houses. That prejudice exists to-day to such an extent that United States Consul Mulligan has mentioned it in his report to the State Department."

A law in New York giving a lien on a tombstone for the purchase money has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State. The Court in its decision says: "The act in question is almost without precedent in the legislative history of the State. It confers upon the liens the right to go upon the plaintiff's burying ground and dig up and remove the monument and sell it at public auction without the consent of the owner. In removing the monument they may desecrate the graves and disturb the remains. * * * Every civilized country regards the resting place of the dead as hallowed ground, and not subject to liens and to be sold upon execution like ordinary property. Courts of equity have always been ready to restrain those who threaten to desecrate the graves of the dead and to protect the sentiment of natural affection which the surviving kindred and friends entertain for their departed relatives."

There is a comparative scarcity of winter wheat in the East. Millers find it a difficult matter to get supplies of desirable qualities, even at a considerable premium over the prices quoted for the contract grades. Very little Western winter wheat has this year been shipped east of the Allegheny Mountains, and yet millers in the Central West are unable to get adequate supplies. Much of this season's crop of winter wheat was admittedly unsound; but, with due allowance for this fact, there must either be a great deal of wheat hidden away at interior points or the calculations of the government and other experts with reference to the yield of winter sown grain have been woefully at fault. There is such unanimity in the testimony about deficient supplies, and the comparatively high prices obtainable for winter wheat appear to have such little influence in drawing out concealed stocks, that the conclusion seems irresistible that the crop of winter wheat this season was more of a failure than the statisticians have been willing to concede. Otherwise, where is the wheat? Growers who have had frequent opportunities to sell at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1 per bushel, according to location, or from 8 to 10 cents above the option price at commercial centers, are surely not hoarding wheat in the hope of higher prices! Yet if the crop of winter wheat has fallen so much below that of last season (when it was 257,709,000 bushels), as the present situation seems to suggest, the exportable surplus of the deficiency is so much less than had been depended upon. In that event prices of wheat would be likely to rule higher in the last half of the crop year than they have in the last six months just passed.

When you are in trouble, people who call to sympathize are really after the particulars.

Planned on a less elaborate scale for the same purpose were the second and

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Useful to Wearied Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:

RITICAL attention is sure to be given to the new gowns of late February, and so plentifully that the transition period has come to be considered a test of a woman's judgment in dressing. About February the well-dressed woman begins to feel that her winter clothes are shabby, yet it is hardly time to go in for spring togs, especially as all our cold weather has been since Christmas. She wants something new, yet if she is wise she knows that as yet there honestly is nothing new. All she can do is to make some tasteful new adaptation of the styles already in hand, with a shrewd eye, of course, to the probabilities. The probabilities just now are cloth instead of silk for almost all purposes except linings, sleeves small, though that is settled, braiding, and skirts trimmed. Bright colors, sashes, overskirts distinctly on the horizon, tiny frills and dashes of black, may also be regarded as little straws of fashion. And in fashion, as

and marabout edging completed it. In all the lace used the design was outlined with gold.

The stock belt is a modification of the bodice belt, which is a little trying to a plump figure. The stock belt starts at the back, being laid in folds and reaching half way up the figure at the back back. These folds rapidly narrow as the belt passes about the waist, till in front the belt is only about an inch wide. Here the very narrow ends cross, returning to the back, and at the middle of the back they knot, the fullness of the ends spreading as they fall down the skirt, while the loops are turned to lie downward below the waist line instead of up. The trick about this belt is that it must be very carefully made, so that though it seems to be just a matter of folds narrowing, all the extrafullness is really cut away, and there is actually hardly more than an inch width of goods in front or in the ends. Fullness is cleverly restored under the knot at the back, that the ends may fall with sash effect. The sloping line of the top of the belt from the back to the front is very becoming and restores a long-waisted effect that is lost in the all-around bodice belt.

Although common sense gives full endorsement to cloth for mid-season gowns, velvet is used a great deal more than it was in the beginning of the winter, and so much of it seen that the fact deserves mention. These dresses are almost invariably very handsome, and it is not at all surprising to find in them the latest expressions of ingenious and tasteful dressing. This point is what leads to putting two of these cost-

WINTER AND SPRING EFFECTS BLENDED.

elsewhere in architecture, you cannot make bricks without straw, so look out for your straws.

For a dress this very minute to satisfy your longing to get into something fresh there is a choice of two alternatives. First a gown that being worn through February or later if the cold holds, will then be put away in moth balls and tissue paper, to come out early next winter for wear while you are deciding how to cut new cloth to the new fashions of the season. You will be glad to have such a dress on hand for next season, and it will come out of its tissue nice and fresh, but there are serious risks in planning a gown deliberately to "carry over," as the dealers say. You may grow stout or thin, you may be obliged to be in black just when you had thought to get wear out of the proposed dress, and then there are moths, thieves and that ever-present terror—a change in fashion—that will make a gown, no matter how carefully planned, seem queer when it sees the light months later in November or October. The other alternative is a gown planned to wear late into the spring, then to lay aside and wear early in the autumn, and this is the wise choice.

In a street dress it may take the form of the gown at the head of this column, which was in light-gray cloth, the skirt taking tablier effect from its overlapping side seams. Its blouse waist was of emerald-green velvet, with high stock collar to match and a wide corslet belt of liberty satin in the same shade. Over this was a novel jacket whose back was cut in the usual way,

but whose fronts were pleated into the armpits in the manner indicated. Its very high collar flared at the edge and was cut in one with it. The jacket was made of the gray cloth, with green lining for the loose fronts.

Copyright, 1887.

Africa imported from America and consumed 1,373,300 pounds of our canned meats, and paid \$109,792 for them.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

An Unwillingness to Acknowledge Mistakes and Ask Forgiveness—No Help to Be Found in Isolation—The Truth of Apostolic Days.

Right the Wrongs.



RICH OF MATERIAL AND COLOR.

and

third pictured models. The first of these was in dark heliotrope cloth, skirt and coat embroidered to match. The high collar was edged with astrakhan, and the lining was taffeta of the same shade. The other was of Havana brown serge, and its skirt was trimmed with lace medallions, bordered and connected by narrow silk marabout. Above this was a line of narrow brown cord. The bodice showed a band of lace across the front, and lace points edged with marabout were added to the velvet collar. The wide corslet belt and bow were of brown velvet, and a jaunty figure of white peau de soie with cord garniture

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DAMAGED DOCUMENT

AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who in machine shops and factories are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruiser it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

Tommy—Billy Jones got drowned. **Tommy's Pop—You shouldn't say "drowned."** **Tommy—Well, if a fellow drowns ain't he drowned dead?**

THE SPARTAN VIRTUE, FORTITUDE,

Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and health on health." Bitter is the potion of invincible Health! Burnt, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial, family corrective meets with the fair trial. This medicine truly deserves, "Use it regularly, not spasmodically, now and then; it conquers mal aria, kidney, nervous and rheumatic ailments."

"Yes, sir," said the man in coil 711, "time was when I was admitted to the very best houses." "And what brought you here?" "They caught me coming out."

Malaria and Grip positively cured, also all other Malaria and Grip diseases, with a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write: confidential DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1345 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

HOME PRODUCTS OF PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually, very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Tea Garden Drips" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Candy Co. All genuine "Tea Garden Drips" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Belitz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Colo., Nov. 96.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.



Late statistics show that America employs 1,250,000 freight cars.

Matches made in Japan are being sold in New Zealand cheaper than English matches can be sold.

The city of Marseilles, France, has just completed its drainage system on the plan of that of Paris, at a cost of \$7,000,000.

There are so many young women students at the agricultural college in Storrs, Conn., that a dormitory has been constructed for their use.

In the Swiss canton Wallis the mediaeval custom still exists of ringing all the church bells to avert an impending thunderstorm or untimely fall of snow.

While the militia were in camp at Lake Sebasticook, in Maine, it is said that the perch stopped biting, especially on days when there was much firing.

There is a scarcity of "subjects" in the Atlanta Medical College, and under an old law the faculty has demanded that the bodies of paupers be given to the students for dissection.

Silk worms in the west have taken an extra turn this year and a colony of 80,000 at Coquille, Ore., is reported as having spun the cocoons quicker and better than ever before.

Some veterans of the civil war have entered suit against the city of Hartford for the ground that the town presented them \$300 bounty in 1862 which has never been paid them.

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Indian women in Southern California have trained hens to sit in their laps. A gentleman saw the squaws sitting on the ground, each with a hen in her lap cackling, until finally the coveted egg would be left and the hen would go about her business.

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Holding a cat by one leg, a Mexican boy of Phoenix, Ariz., leaned over a well curb with the intention of dropping the cat into the water. He lost his balance and toppled in. The water was just as deep as he was tall—three feet—and when he straightened up the cat scrambled upon his head and scratched him so that all the mischief was out of him.

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St. Petersburg had 1,135 arrests for drunkenness in one week recently and 1,000 arrests the week before. The persons arrested are locked up until they are sober again, and are then sent home without further punishment, unless they have disturbed the peace. Drunkenness is rapidly increasing, and the Government thinks of trying the system of fines and short imprisonments that has proved no deterrent of drink in other countries.

An Arab named Mohammed Ben Aidiel Benzeri was hanged recently in Tunis for killing four other Arabs. After the usual time the body was taken down and given to his relatives, who were preparing to bury him, when he remarked: "Before burying me give me something to drink." They took him to a hospital and he is likely to recover.

There are 1,200 full-grown diamond-backed terrapin now swimming around in their native element at Davis' crawl, Brunswick, Ga. So tame have they become already that when he goes out to feed them they follow him about like chickens, fighting and scrambling over one another and taking their breakfast from his hands. They eat two bushels of shrimp for their breakfast. This is what is given them every day, with a variation of small fish.

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A BEAR IN A CAVE.

Two Indians Went In by the Light of a Torch and Killed the Game.

Robert H. Davis tells in Gameland how two buck Indians of the northwestern coast tribes went into a bear's den and, by the light of a torch, killed a big grizzly bear.

A young law student got sight of the bear one day while he was still hunting. While trying to approach it the hunter alarmed the bear, and it ran to a 1,000 foot cliff and took refuge in a hole there. The student climbed up 100 yards on the face of the cliff and started rocks down about the hole, thinking to drive the bear out, but the bear would not start. Then he went to a nearby Indian camp and got Trinity Dick and a Pitt river Indian, who said they would go with the man after the bear if he would let them take the rifle. The student let Trinity Dick take the rifle and borrowed another for the Pitt river Indian.

"I waited outside," the student told Davis, "while the Indians went into the cave with a torch. I listened for a long time, then I heard the dull boom of two guns away back in the cave somewhere. Then all was still again for some time. After a bit Trinity Dick came out and waved his hand to me, then went back in. I followed and quickly came to the bear, which was already loose in the hide at the knife point of the Pitt river Indian."

"The cave was deep, with many arms. The Indians had followed the main cave, disputing with each other as to who should go first. Trinity Dick, being the eldest, got the place of honor, while the other followed, holding the torch high aloft. The bear was not in the main cave, and they went to the end without coming upon it. On their way out, however, the men were confronted by the bear at a distance of 20 feet. Trinity Dick told his companion to hold the torch steady so that the sights could be seen plainly. When the shot was fired, the bear pitched forward, and then a second bullet was fired into it. The Indians then turned and ran, loading their guns as they did so. But the bear never moved again."

Pleasant Exercise.

Stern Father—What were those peculiar noises I heard down here last night? Did you and young Comeback uncork my beer bottles?

Demure Daughter—No, papa. We were just going through some labial exercises.

Stern Father—Oh, I suppose these new educational fads must have their run.—Detroit Free Press.

The first system of modern fortification—that is, after the invention of artillery—was that of the bastion or Italian system, a bastion being a military work consisting of two faces and two flanks.

Philadelphia has just organized a Rainy Day club, with Mrs. Helen M. James as president. A skirt reaching to the boot tops has been adopted.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

When you plant seeds, plant Justice Grant, et al, by a majority of 400 to 100, voted to be united, and he joined them in the solemn bonds then and there.

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SUFFER NO MORE NOW!

Paine's Celery Compound is Working Miracles in Curing Disease.



Paine's celery compound is working miracles in the cure of disease!

So says a recent article by the foremost medical essayist in Boston.

"Nothing shows more conclusively," he adds, "the astonishing capability of Paine's celery compound than the thoughtful, open-minded class of people who use it and recommend it, both in public and among their closest and dearest friends and relatives. Among us (physicians) there is no longer any hesitancy in recommending this greatest remedy without stint or praise."

About the same time the above article was published there appeared in the Boston Journal the following letter from David K. Chappell, of Windsor St., Cambridgeport, a suburb of Boston:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary merits of Paine's celery compound. For some time past I have been under the treatment of two well-known local doctors, but their combined efforts proved of no avail. I have been for years a harsh skeptic in regard to advertised medicines, but having suffered excruciating

pains in the head, which the doctors informed me were due to neuralgic symptoms, I determined to try Paine's celery compound, on the advice of a friend.

"To my surprise I found an entire change taking place after taking a little over three bottles. I began to feel like a new man. I have for the past 10 or 12 years suffered from pains in the back and other symptoms of derangement of the kidneys and bladder, and have spent many sleepless nights in consequence, but now I sleep sound, thanks to the common sense which induced me to try Paine's celery compound. I will ever praise the marvelous potency of this valuable medicine, and at any time will be glad to give personal testimony at my address, should any sufferer care to call, as I consider it selfish to keep such a blessing to myself, and think the proprietors of Paine's celery compound deserving of more thanks than I can convey in words, for making me a new man."

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baden, Cal., as
second class matter. December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months, " 1.25
Three Months, " 65

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansom St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

THE ROCKPILE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The action of the Board of Supervisors, in passing the resolution introduced by Supervisor Tilton, providing that county prisoners serving time on misdemeanor charges, shall be put to work breaking rock in the jail yard is to be commended, and we trust the resolution will be enforced. We have never been able to understand why these inmates of our county jail should be provided with plenty to eat and nothing to do. Such treatment as a punishment for the class of offenses for which a large majority of these men are confined, is simply a farce. The bread of idleness is just as sweet to the healthy vagrant inside, as it is outside the jail and the bed provided by the county is a softer one than he is accustomed to. He smiles at imprisonment as a mode of punishment under these easy and rather pleasing conditions, with a lazy contempt for the honest taxpayer who toils and sweats for the cash to foot the bills.

This rockpile resolution is the right remedy at the right time and in the right place. Its enforcement will empty the county jail in a short time or three-fourths of its inmates and quickly rid this county of the army of professional tramps with which it is at present infested. Furthermore, we can see no good reason why any of these misdemeanor prisoners should be allowed to eat and drink and sleep at the expense of taxpayers without making any return whatever. Work is good medicine for any man whether in jail or out. Work will do the prisoners good and the rock broken by them can be put to a good use.

The San Francisco Chronicle is opposed to the civil service law and advocates a return to the old "rotation in office" system with a political guillotine as its chief central figure. Notwithstanding the attitude of the Chronicle and the lively assaults made upon the merit system by Congressmen Grosvenor and Flynn, and the applause of swarming place-hunters from the capitol galleries at Washington, it is safe to predict that civil service reform will survive this latest onslaught.

The people of San Francisco, aroused to action by the necessities of the unemployed, are moving for the construction of a boulevard to the San Mateo county line. The terminus of this important highway is a matter of moment to the people of this county, and the appointment of Supervisor Tilton by the Board of Supervisors as a committee of one to look after this matter, was wise and timely.

San Pedro has selected as the deep water harbor by the Government Commissioners, and one more long-pending controversy has been settled. The appropriation made by Congress for a deep water harbor on the southern coast, subject to the decision of the commissioners, will now become available, and lively times may be expected in and about fortunate San Pedro.

The dredging bill, carrying an appropriation of \$300,000, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and Governor Budd's veto can alone protect the taxpayers of the State against this outrageous scheme.

The Supreme Court has denied Theodore Durrant a new trial, and there is at last an end to the law's delay.

Mrs. Edubigen Valdez, of Cimarron, Colfax county, convicted at Springer of murder in the first degree for having poisoned her husband with strichnina on December 14th last, had her sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Acting Governor Lorion Miller. This step was taken on the written application of Chief Justice Smith and the District Attorney.

The new owner of the Santa Rosa woolen mills, W. B. Humbert of Ashland, Ore., will have the mills running by May 1. Its capacity will be 100 blankets daily, and 80 men are to be employed.



perfectly natural, deliberate speech is easier to understand than the exaggerated form of articulation which people are apt to use the moment they know they are talking to a totally deaf person.

People who depend entirely upon their speech-reading for understanding others have requested me, when introducing them to strangers, not to say that they were deaf, because they find it easier to read the lips when the person speaking is not aware that he is being understood in that way. I have in my acquaintance a young man educated wholly by this method, who travels a great deal, and picks up acquaintances on the steamer or on the train just as people do who possess all their faculties. I have in mind, also, a congenitally deaf girl of 14 who is not considered unusually bright, yet whose speech is clearly intelligible to strangers after the first ten minutes, who is intelligent on the topics of the day, and whose conversational repertoire is much larger and more entertaining than that of many young ladies of 20 and over that I have met in metropolitan society.—"Speech and Speech-Reading for the Deaf," by John Dutton Wright, in the Century.

A Hopeless Muddle.

"But," said he, continuing the argument, according to the New York World, "why should you women have a vote? What do you know of the questions of the day?"

"If I mistake not our knowledge of the questions of the day is not at all inferior to that of the men, sir," she replied testily.

"Indeed," said he. "I doubt if you can name one of the issues of the day—even one."

"Is not the Venezuelan question one?"

"Um—well—we'll call it one."

She gave a triumphant little smile. "We'll call it one," said he; "but what do you know of the Venezuelan question, pray?"

"Know of it? Don't I know that it was due to—that contemptible Dr. Jameson's riding across the boundary, and—"

He laughed an ironical laugh.

"Where did you ever read that?" said he.

"Why, in the Amazon's Era," she answered hotly.

"Humph! I was under the impression that Dr. Jameson was connected with some South African affair, but of course the men don't know," said he, sarcastically.

"No, you men think no one ever reads a paper but yourselves. How could it have been in Africa when Gen. Weyler took him prisoner?"

"Indeed! I—I had an idea that Gen. Weyler was connected with the affairs in Cuba," said he again, sarcastically.

She gave a hysterical little laugh.

"Oh, you dear, stupid old man, and where is Cuba but in Venezuela?" said she, with an air of triumph.

He made no reply. Things were now so hopelessly mixed that he left the scene in disgust and hastened to find relaxation in a long midday snooze.

Caught the Boys' Fancy.

A young woman stood at the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue waiting for a downtown car. She had a refined, sweet face, her brown hair was parted over a smooth forehead and a pair of wonderfully expressive and beautiful blue eyes. Her dress was elegant, but modest, and seeing her in that locality one instantly thought of sweet charity.

Two ragged little newsboys came up to the corner and gazed at her in frank admiration. Their look was returned with one of kind interest, and the girl bought a paper from each of them. Just then her car came, and with a smile she left the corner.

"Ain't she a beauty?" asked one of the boys, while the other sang in a clear, pretty voice, "She may flirt with another, but I'm sure she loves me."

A middle-aged, motherly-looking woman, who had watched the affair, asked: "Do you mean me?" as she bought a paper, she could not afford two.

"Oh, no," answered the singer, "the lady with the pretty eyes."

"Now, I'm disappointed," said the motherly woman.

"Well," called both boys, as they went on, "you're all right, too."—Chicago Chronicle.

Queer Search for a Brother.

While unpacking a sample order of chinaware from Germany the other day Frank C. Young, a second street importer, discovered a blue envelope tucked away in a vase. On opening it a letter written in German was disclosed. Being an expert German scholar, Mr. Young translated the missive, which read as follows: "To whom it may concern: My brother, Wilhelm Bletzner, left Carlsbad, Germany, two years ago for America, where he intended to engage in the china business. After a short time his correspondence abruptly ended, and after that all our letters were returned unclaimed. I am a packer in a china house, and have been placing these notes in every order to America, in hopes that they might be seen by my brother or some one that knows him. Trusting that the person who finds this will convey any information which would aid me, I remain, very truly, Corn Bletzner, Carlsbad, Germany."—Philadelphia Record.

In Brooklyn.

Mrs. Church of Brooklyn—Don't you know that, staying out so late at night you run a chance of shortening your days?

Mr. Church—Why, no, dear; the trolley cars do not run as often at night you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

Compliments may be silly, but that man or woman never lived who did not like them.

WM. NEFF,
Billiard
AND
Pool Room

Choice Wines, Liquors and
Cigars.
SAN BRUNO AVE., - NEAR GRAND.

MONTGOMERY BAGGS
Insurance Agent

GREEN VALLEY
MEAT MARKET.

G. E. DANIEL.

Wagon will call at your
door with choicest of all
kinds of fresh and smok-
ed meats.

The Linden House

Board by the Day or Week
at Reasonable Rates : : :
Rooms Single or in Suites.

NO BAR.

Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS,
Proprietor.

HARNESS SHOP

On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All Kinds
of Work on Harness and Saddles Done
Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

Boots and Shoes REPAIRING
H. J. VANDENBOS.

FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

Grading and Teamming-work

++ ++ ++ ++ OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,
Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand
and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,
South San Francisco, Cal.

San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery
ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.

BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.
E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY CO.,

215 VALENCIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. PETERSON,

Driver.

CALLING DAYS:
Tuesdays and Fridays.

Leave Orders at Postoffice, Baden, Cal.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

... REAL

AND

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT . . .

FOR THE

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

Forty days of fasting.
C. L. Herbst was in town on Tuesday.

Farewell for a season to the feasting and dancing.

Mr. E. C. Collins moved into his new cottage on Tuesday.

G. W. Bennett, of Alameda, was in town on Sunday last.

The Cramer boys have removed from the Company cottage to Felton.

There is a first-class opening for an up-to-date laundry at this place.

A very handsome altar has recently been placed in Grace Church.

Miss Rachel McCrimmon will return in a few days for a visit to her friends here.

The Jersey Farm Company received a cargo of lumber per schooner on Wednesday.

John Schirck has some fine hay for sale. Apply to Mr. Schirck at the pump house.

Mrs. H. J. Vandenberg, we are pleased to note, has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Maggs has recovered from her late serious illness.

What is the matter with the Pound-keeper? His visits have become few and far between.

Peter Gillogley and John Fitzgerald, of San Pedro Valley, paid our town a visit on Monday.

Frank Miner has been awarded the contract for delivering meat for the Western Meat Company.

The supper at Union Hotel, on the 26th of February, netted the ladies of Grace Church some \$30.

Efforts are being made to organize a dancing class in this town and to secure a first-class dancing instructor.

Miss May Barnum, who has been visiting friends in this place, returned to her home at Tiburon this week.

John Schirck was busy Tuesday repairing some bad leaks in the company's water mains on Grand avenue.

A party of gentlemen were down on Wednesday with Land Agent Martin looking over the Steiger pottery plant.

Thomas O'Donnell has planted a fine lot of palms and other ornamental trees in front of his residence on Grand avenue.

John Swanson, the section foreman for the S. P. Company, has been transferred to Chittenden, Santa Cruz county.

Church services by Rev. George Wallace tomorrow (Sunday) at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at the usual hour, 3:15 p.m.

Miss Blanche Roddick, a teacher from Edgewood has been spending a few days in our little burg a guest of Mrs. Minnie Jones.

Deputy Constable Fred Desirello was appointed Deputy Assessor for this Township on the 1st inst by County Assessor C. D. Hayward.

Mr. Rehberg has completed the repairs on the Bennett building adjoining the People's Store, and Mrs. Cohen will move in this coming week.

Congressman E. F. Loud and Senator George C. Perkins have remembered their constituents in these parts recently in the way of garden seeds.

George A. Wishing purchased the Herbst residence on Commercial avenue, on Tuesday, and has become a home owner in our fair little town.

Rev. George Wallace has secured a fine lot of trees for the church lot and J. L. Wood and G. L. Smith have generously donated their services to plant the same.

Secretary Chapman and Land Agent Martin of the Land and Improvement Company, spent Thursday of this week in Redwood City upon business for the company.

Deputy Assessor Desirello is around gathering in the road and poll tax. Fred will do this work thoroughly and well, as he does everything entrusted to his care.

And still they come, the advance agents of prosperity in our little town. Abe Miner bought a lot Tuesday and will join the ranks of home owners and home builders.

Rev. George Wallace is very much encouraged over the fine attendance at church services last Sunday. On last Sunday the church was well filled, every pew being occupied.

John Christiansen takes the place of John Swanson as section foreman of the S. P. Company at this place. Mr. Christiansen was transferred from the employ of the Company at Ocean View.

Hermann Karbe understands how to cater to the palate of the public and finds no difficulty in disposing of his load of fresh fish, clams and oysters, which he brings into this market regularly every week.

The leading officials of the Western Meat Company will arrive from the East next week to attend the regular annual meeting of the Land and Improvement and Western Meat Companies.

Mr. Ernest Howell has been promoted to a fine position in the employ of Goldberg, Bowen & Co., in the city, and has arranged to reside permanently with his brother, Mr. J. W. Howell, at the Ranch House.

Land Agent W. J. Martin was appointed as one of a committee, consisting of Surveyors Gilbert and Bromfield, and Martin, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, with the view of opening road to Pebble Beach.

Bert Green, son of Mrs. Ellen Green, died in this town on Wednesday after a protracted illness, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Flynn. Young Green has been suffering from chronic disease of the stomach and kidneys.

A recent letter received by Mrs. R. K. Patchell from Reynolds, Indiana, contains the pleasing information that her mother, Mrs. M. J. Crawford, is very much improved with favorable prospects for her ultimate recovery.

Supervisor Tilton was, at the recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors, appointed a committee of one to confer with the boulevard committee of San Francisco with reference to the extension into San Mateo county of the proposed highway.

If you want fire insurance call on E. E. Cunningham at the Postoffice building. He has only staunch reliable companies viz., the Phoenix of Hartford, Conn., the Hamburg-Bremen of Hamburg, Germany, and the Home Mutual of San Francisco.

Mr. George W. Bennett is prepared to put up a building suitable for a bakery. There is a fine opening here for this business, and it will pay any one desiring to go into the bakery business to consult with Mr. Bennett, Care Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco.

County Surveyor Gilbert, assisted by H. W. Walker, Sr., and in company with John Fitzgerald of San Pedro, Supervisor Tilton, George R. Sleath, W. J. Martin, D. O. Daggett and J. L. Wood, completed the preliminary survey of the proposed new road from our town to the San Pedro Valley on Friday of last week.

W. M. Leverone has resigned his position with the Western Meat Company to take effect today and will hereafter give the business of his Arcade Hotel his personal attention. Mr. Leverone has been with the company the past four years and gave entire satisfaction to his employers, and quits their service possessing their good will and esteem.

W. M. Leverone will leave in a short time to look after his ranch property in Madera county, and to look into the affairs of the Rose-Kimberly mine in El Dorado county, in which he owns a large number of shares. Mr. Leverone hopes to see the Rose-Kimberly mine resume active operations the coming season and once more become a producer of the precious yellow metal.

The Gun Club shoot, last Sunday, was well attended. Owing to the dry condition of the air and other unknown and peculiar climatic conditions, the clay pigeons refused to scatter when impact was made by the shot of the expert marksmen of the club. Owing to these peculiar conditions the club declined to furnish the score for publication, but we have sufficient information to justify us in announcing that Wm. Rehberg is the champion shot of the club.

The many friends of Mrs. Maggie Horton, formerly Miss Maggie Harrington, and daughter of Mrs. D. Harrington of this place, will be pained to learn of a serious misfortune which has befallen Mrs. Horton's husband, George Horton, at Vanderbilt, in this State, where the young couple have been residing for some time. Mr. Horton is a miner by occupation, and while at work underground, a cave occurred in the mine, which caught Mr. Horton, crushing his leg near the knee. His injuries will cripple the young husband permanently and may cause him the loss of the injured leg.

W. B. Gilbert, W. J. Martin and D. Bromfield. A bond of \$100 was filed, with B. A. Rankin and J. L. Ross as sureties.

McEvoy was given further time to report on the Borel matter and the petition of residents of Menlo Park in reference to a slaughter house maintained by Carey Brothers.

The matter of Sarah Kohl for a return of taxes amounting to \$1958.61 was taken up and discussed at length. District Attorney Walker reported that the 111 applications for rebate was not made in the one year required by the statutes and that therefore the claim was barred. George C. Ross and King & Hornblower, who represented Mrs. Kohl, appeared before the Board. The latter contended the law referred to by the District Attorney did not apply in the case and quoted decisions from the Supreme Court showing where an application could be made in three years. Mr. Ross held that it was a plain business proposition. The county has \$1958.61 belonging to Mrs. Kohl and in justice and fairness it ought to be refunded. On motion of Tilton, seconded by Adair, the claim was rejected.

John Dyer of the First Township was granted a rebate of \$90 on a liquor license.

The following reports of county officers were read and filed:

Reports of Officers Received and Claims Allowed.

To Lay Out a New Road From Pescadero to Pebble Beach—Mrs. Sarah Kohl's Claim Rejected.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Monday, with all members present.

The following reports of county officers were read and filed:

Allowance for the month of Feb., 1897.

Total amount remaining to credit of Fund for the fiscal year..... \$1,677.10

Total amount expended to date..... \$1,677.10

Total credit to Fund..... \$1,677.10

Estimate of receipts from all sources for balance of fiscal year..... \$1,680.91

Amount received from all sources to date..... \$1,680.91

Balance in fund at beginning of fiscal year..... \$1,680.91

FUNDS.

General Fund..... \$1,680.91

Indigent Fund..... \$1,680.91

First Road District Fund..... \$1,680.91

Second Road District Fund..... \$1,680.91

Third Road District Fund..... \$1,680.91

Fifth Road District Fund..... \$1,680.91

Fourth Road District Fund..... \$1,680.91

Treasurer's Report.

Balance on hand as per last report..... \$6,084.64

RECEIPTS.

Fee of officials..... \$540.35

Sale of Licenses..... 316.60

Errors on Claims..... 7.25

State Redemption..... 40.40

Taxes collected..... 10,530.99

Total Receipts..... \$11,414.99

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Warrants Paid—

General Fund..... \$2,152.98

School Fund..... \$2,349.21

Salary Fund..... \$2,452.01

Indigent Fund..... \$871.05

Road Fund..... 1,617.18

School Bonds and Coupons..... 348.00

Balance in treasury Feb. 28..... 67,676.33

Road Fund..... 1,617.18
School Bonds and Coupons..... 348.00
Balance in treasury Feb. 28..... 67,676.33

P. P. CHAMBERLAIN,
County Treasurer.

J. F. JOHNSTON—COUNTY CLERK.

W. P. McEVORY—SHERIFF.

Prisoners boarded at County Jail..... 46

Number sold during the month of February..... 58

Liquor sold during the month of February..... 274.00

Fees collected..... 53.30

Total..... 227.30

F. M. CUNNINGHAM—TAX COLLECTOR.

Taxes collected during month of Feb. 15..... \$1,717.55

Liquor Tax—Merchants, 14%; Miscellaneous 61.

Number sold during the month of February..... 41

Liquor..... \$180.00

1 Merchants..... 8.00

3 Miscellaneous..... 13.30

Total..... 261.30

License blanks on hand Mar. 1, 1897—

Liquor, 8%; Merchants, 14%; Miscellaneous, 58.

Delinquent Liquor License Payee—

First Township—Martin Kelley, V. J. Holman, J. Lennon, A. D. Jenevin.

Third Township—Martin Kuck.

county, within the confines of the yard of the county jail in the breaking of rock; said rock, after being broken, to be used for macadamizing purposes around and about said County jail. The Sheriff of the county is hereby authorized to procure a supply of hard rock, sufficient for the purposes aforesaid; also to procure all implements necessary for the breaking of said rock by hand and same to be paid out of the general fund.

On motion the board adjourned to Monday, March 8th, at 10 o'clock.

PRESS NOTES.

CLOSE DOWN.

It is about time our Legislature closed down on propositions to build more Normal School houses. San Diego wants one, and wants it bad, and now comes San Luis Obispo knocking at the door for the establishing of such an institution in that town. There is no scarcity of teachers in this State requiring greater facilities to perfect our fellow citizens, of both sexes, for that important public service. Chico, San Jose and Los Angeles have each such an institution—perhaps we have missed two or three others—but the three mentioned are enough to more than fill the demand for teachers in this State. If we have such an abundance of money in the State Treasury it would be better to spend the surplus on State highways to the benefit of the entire State.—Chronicle-Union, Bridgeport.

MISJUDGED HIS COMPANION.

Queer Experience of a Traveler on a Lake Steamer.

"Speaking of misjudging people," remarked the young man who has money and can take pleasure trips whenever he feels like it, "I had a peculiar experience when I took the steamer up the lakes. I was little late in applying for a berth, and the clerk informed me that every stateroom was occupied, and he would have to give me a berth in the same stateroom with another person. I didn't particularly like the idea, but it was the best I could do, and, being very tired, I turned to my roommate, and he having first choice of berths, and presuming that he would choose the lower one, I climbed up above.

"I wondered what sort of a man he would prove to be, and to be on the safe side I took my gold watch and pocket-book and placed them carefully under my pillow. I tried to stay awake until he came in, but the motion of the boat lulled me to sleep in spite of myself, and I didn't wake up until morning. The other person had turned in without disturbing me. I heard him stirring around in the lower berth. Cautionily I slipped my hand under the pillow. Both my pocketbook and watch were gone. There was no denying it. I searched the berth carefully and quietly. There could be no mistake. My handsome timepiece and several hundred dollars in bills were gone. I lay still for a long time, wondering what I would do. Perhaps he had hurled the plunder into the hands of a confederate. I felt pretty blue. Anyway, I would report the matter to the captain. I sat up in my berth with sudden resolve. A pleasant-faced young man was sitting fully dressed, on the lower berth.

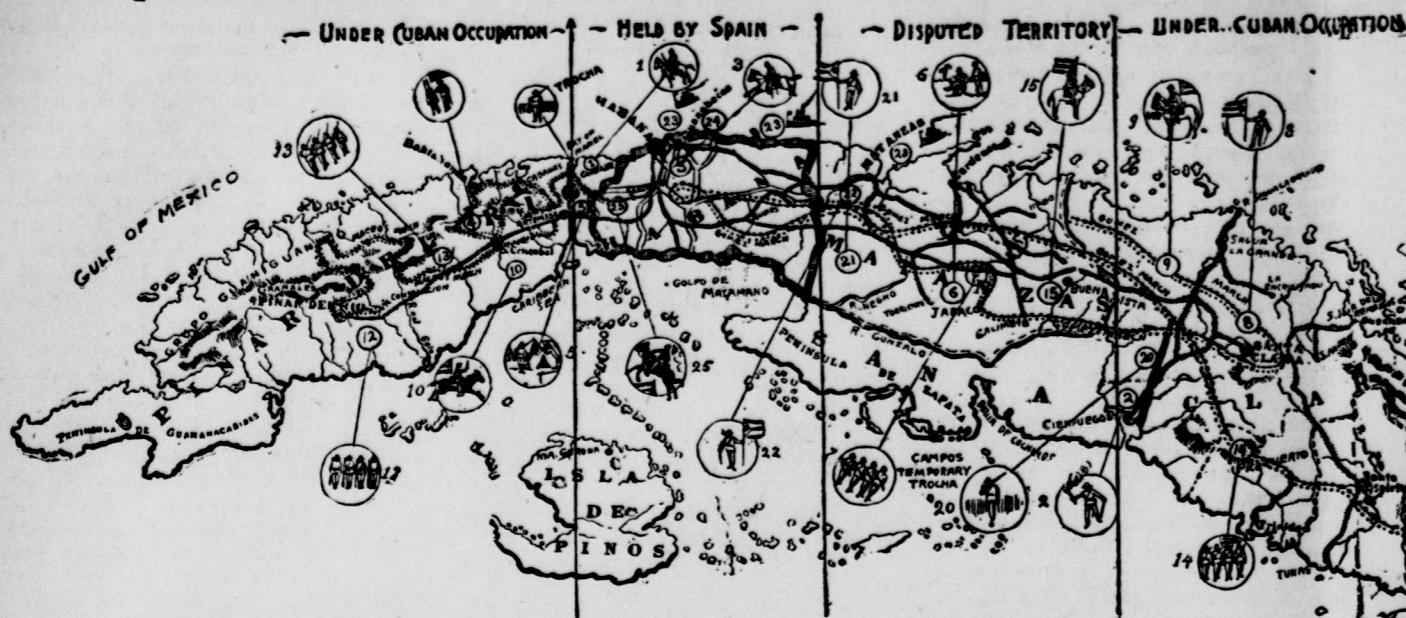
"I've been waiting for you to wake up," he said. "Do these things belong to you?" He was holding up my purse and watch.

"Yes, sir, they do," I answered severely.

"Well, the blame things plumped down on me this morning about an hour before I wanted to wake up. The wallet struck me blind on the end of the nose and the watch nearly knocked my front teeth out. I was never so startled in my life."

"I looked sheepish, I suppose; I certainly felt so, for, turning the pillow down, I found that the springs

Map of Cuba, Showing Disposition of Spanish and Cuban Troops, and All Important Operations to Date.



KEY TO MAP.—Lines show route of marches of Gomez and Maceo.

1.—General Varios, Spanish, near Guanajay, in Pinar del Rio, across Habana line, to intercept skirmishing insurgents. 2.—Insurgent hospital at Cienfuegos, destroyed by Spanish and all sick and wounded butchered on Jan. 18, 1897. 3.—Colonel Hernandez, Spanish, south of Guanabacoa, in Habana. 4.—Headquarters of General Ruiz Rivera, successor of Maceo, in Pinar del Rio, with 8,000 well-armed men. 5.—Headquarters of the Spanish forces at Weyler's trocha at Artemisa. 6.—Major Sorres, near Jibacoa, in Matanzas. 7.—Spanish troops under Colonel Sanquin at important point, Cabillas. 8.—Captured by Gomez in January and held by a garrison of 4,000 men. Santa Clara. 9.—Gomez I., supposed to be near San Valentín and Alvarez with 18,000 men waiting for an opportunity to push to Habana. 10.—Lone Star Rangers, the gallant Texas regiment, makes forays on San Christobal and worries the Spanish. 11.—Bayaró; held by Calixto Garcia with 5,000 men; military headquarters of the Province of Santiago. 12.—General Alfonso's Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio. 13.—General Yñiguez's Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio. 14.—Near Pico Puerto, in the south central part of Santa Clara. General Francisco Carillo is supposed to be with 5,000 men. 15.—Gen. Jose M. Aguirre, Cuban, near Buena Vista, in eastern Matanzas. 16.—Cuban military station near Holguin; was the Cuban arsenal and a basis of operations in Santiago. 17.—Military railway projected by Campos from Manzanillo to Bayamo, but was not finished. 18.—Third Army Corps of the Cubans operating in Puerto Principe under General Jose M. Rodriguez. 19.—Pelayo, in western Puerto Principe, by which Gomez passed the trocha and entered Santa Clara. 20.—Third of Campos trocha's temporary made to impede the march of Gomez. 21.—Carlos Roloff and the Fourth Cuban Army Corps are in Matanzas. 22.—Cubans under Guevara in western Matanzas, near Habana province. 23.—Landing places of the Three Friends. 24.—Guamáca, the scene of recent Spanish barbarities. 25.—The scene of Maceo's death.

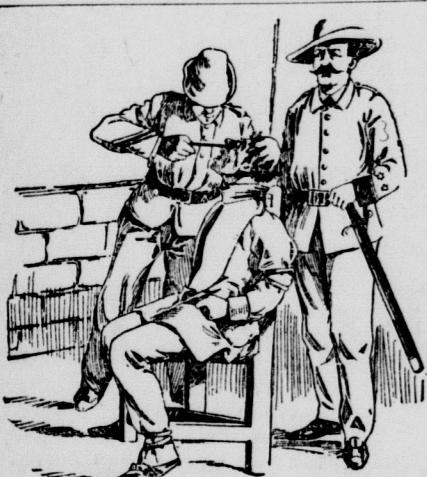
CUBAN WAR REVIEW.

TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING WITH LITTLE RESULT.

History of the Present Uprising—Story of the Stormy Island from Its Discovery—Topographical and Climatic Conditions.

A Land of Rebellion.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the Cubans declared that they would no longer endure the yoke of Spain. Millions of dollars have been expended during that time, both in the maintenance of the property of the people of the war-swept island.



GARCIA'S HORRIBLE TORTURE.

Feb. 24, 1895, is the date upon which the insurgents declared their independence, and before the end of the month martial law had been proclaimed in Havana, Jose Martí was placed at the head of the provisional government, and Gen. Maximo Gomez had arrived in Cuba to begin operations.

The history of the island runs coincident with our own, and is therefore interesting. Cuba was discovered by Christopher Columbus Oct. 28, 1492, sixteen days after he touched at San Salvador, and nineteen years later his son, Diego, colonized the island, Pope Leo X. erecting its first cathedral. Velasquez followed with new contingents, and in 1519 the capital was located, at once assuming a position of importance in the eyes of the free lances of the ocean. In 1538 a French adventurer sacked the town, which was rebuilt when Ferdinand De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River, was made Governor. Spain prized Havana as a base of operations. There Cortez completed his preparations for the conquest of Mexico, and there Pizarro rested his men before proceeding to Peru. Despite the strong fortress erected, the French in 1554 again destroyed the town, when two other fortresses for the defense of Havana were built, which still exist—the Moro and the Punta. By 1600 the colonists were raising cattle and applying thumb-screws and the torch to the natives to induce them to reveal the spots where they found gold and silver nuggets. Then they started the cultivation of tobacco and sugar, and the woes of the natives began. Under a system of cruelty and oppression the gentle aborigines diminished so rapidly that negro slaves were introduced, and that eventually led to the internece strife which has made one of the fairest spots on earth the home of pestilence and crime and savagery in warfare, the contemplation of which sickens a civilized world.

After invasions by the French, English and Dutch, and various claims as to the ownership of the island, Cuba was restored to Spanish rule in 1763. A new native population now sprung up, and in 1790 Las Casas, whose memory is revered by Cubans to this day, became captain general of Cuba. Its ports were opened to the world, and great public improvements were effected. Despite the dawning of prosperity, however, and the

was quelled, but others followed, and two years since the restive spirit of the people, galling under an unjust yoke, was augmented by still worse Spanish misgovernment. The beet sugar production of Germany made Cuban culture unprofitable. With hard times came discontent. The stupid Madrid Government continued its oppressive taxation, injustice and nepotism, and exiled patriots saw their opportunity to give affairs a political character.

Money was raised, arms bought, ships chartered and parties of patriots—some of them veterans of the war of 1868-78—were landed in the eastern provinces, where white and colored workmen of the plantations and small villages were induced to take up arms.

The location of Cuba is such that in case of annexation to the United States or even the certainty of its independence, the commercial benefits accruing to this country would be very great and lasting. It is only 130 miles from Florida, and although containing only 43,319 square miles, or a little more than half the area of the State of Kansas, every section is stored with rich natural resources. It has valleys that are susceptible of raising the finest grades of vegetable luxuries, and mountains 8,000 feet high. It has 200 rivers, and its seasons are uniformly divided—rain from May to October, sunny skies from November to April. The population is fully adequate to all possible national and commercial requirements. Five years ago it was announced at 1,521,684, of whom 977,992 were Spanish, 10,632 foreign whites, 489,249 blacks, and 43,811 Chinese. Havana alone is credited with a population of 200,000 souls. There are several short railways, in the aggregate covering some 500 miles.

Cuba abounds in citrus fruits. There are peerless orange, lemon and lime groves; cocoanuts, coconut oil, cocoa, coffee, India rubber, tobacco—these comestibles form the base of supplies easily obtained, while the interior and middle sections boast immense forests of mahogany and dye woods. It is estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of uncleared mahogany forests alone. The wood is so common that chopping blocks are made of it, and watering troughs of red cedar. Lignum vitae for flutes, lancewood for carriage shafts and surveying instruments, and other fine varieties of rare and precious timber also exist in wild and unlimited volume. There is the richest kind of grazing for cattle. Forty-four times more food can be secured from an acre of bananas than from an acre of potatoes, and it is claimed that from that small area in Cuba 20,000 pounds of flour can be obtained in a single year, and the much-used banana wine in proportion. With all these manifold resources, it is estimated that the island in normal times would take \$300,000,000 worth of merchandise annually from the United States, to which country it now sells 250,000,000 cigars every year.

Up to the present time, when Cuban independence is still hovering in the balance, the history of the last great struggle for independence in Cuba involves the same line of victories and reverses that characterized the strife of the '60s, only that the people seem more determined and better organized. The death of Martí May 19, 1895, and that of Maceo a few weeks since, were severe blows for the insurrectionists, for they idolized these men, but intrepid leaders are not lacking. Martí's great political act was the summoning of the September convention, which declared a provisional government. He was shrewd, and persistent, and in an incredibly brief space of time had vast quantities of firearms imported from the United States. By December, 1895, the Cuban forces were right in the center of the Spanish army. The latter were driven back for seven consecutive days, and Campos, then in command, was forced to change his strategic positions, and Campos, then in command, was

victor colony—Ceuta—fired the blood of every true native patriot anew, and brought to them the sympathy of nearly every nation on the earth. The Cubans stood firm, with nearly three-fourths of the island under control, with their civil government fully established in Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and several minor provinces.

It is a remarkable fact that when Campos, "the strong man of Spain," arrived in Cuba with 36,000 soldiers "to recognize belligerent rights" in 1876, out of 145,000 soldiers previously sent, not enough had returned to their native land to constitute a regiment. The deeds following the oppression of those years were heroic. Persecution made martyrs. In one instance, a boy of 15 was arrested for

tortured with blazing matches.

seditious writings. He was loaded with chains, kept at hard labor, and finally sent to Spain. Here he became a brilliant journalist. This boy was Jose Martí, the noted Cuban patriot, who by 1890 had formed patriot clubs everywhere, and who was the first to appear as a war leader when the present revolt broke out.

The war in Cuba may be primitive in its general methods and barbarous in the matter of butchery, but it is certainly modern in the rapid development of dynamite and other explosives as weapons of offense and defense. To the dynamite

across the island from Santiago to Pinar del Rio, the fierce fights within cannon shot of Havana, the constant destruction of the trochas, were brilliant achievements that terrified the encompassed Weyler, until they culminated in the death of Maceo. With the opening of the new year, however, the situation seems just as complex and undetermined as it was the day after the two chieftains hoisted their flag in the eastern province, and began the battle for freedom. The end is apparently no nearer than it was a month after the first call to arms.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS.

Interesting Notes About Duels and Duelling.

Even in Germany the popularity of the duel is open to some doubt. Its existence is due not so much to a desire for a combat as of fear what people will say if there is no fight. There have been noted duellists who were always ready for a fray, and when they entered a drawing-room women quailed and hoped it would not be their husbands or lovers who would be so unlucky as to excite the ire of the men of blood.

During the occupation of Paris by the Allies there were duels every day, the Frenchmen usually being the challengers and the victors, as they were very skillful with the small sword.

The combat naturally attracted much attention. A great crowd witnessed the duel. One man received three ugly prods but finally killed his antagonist. No duelist could ever be made to smile over the famous story of the Englishman and Frenchman who were to fight a duel in a pitch-dark room. Not wishing to kill his man, the Englishman fired up the chimney when the word was given, and to his surprise, brought down the Frenchman, who had hidden there. When this story is told in France it is always the Englishman who is up the chimney.

Fitzgerald was successful in eighteen duels before it was discovered that he always wore a coat of mail. For years his fame in society had rested on his invincible success as a duelist, and this discovery was his undoing. A certain major in fighting him objected when his sword snapped on a heart-thrust and demanded an investigation. He was afterward hanged in Ireland for murdering a neighbor.

The most tragic duel in England was between Lord Byron, grand-uncle of the poet, and a kinsman. It was fought in a tavern room by the light of one tallow candle. Lord Byron was tried for murder, but got off on manslaughter, from the penalties of which he escaped.

Said Freddy Vane:
"I am awfully glad to see it rain,
For now, b'gosh,
I can wear my \$20 mackintosh."
—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think that all matches are made in heaven?" "Yes; except those made at the seashore." —Judge.

"Aren't you giving your boy dancing lessons at a very young age?" "But we intend him for the army." —Life.

Peacock—The way of the transgressor is hard. Jack—True; but the trouble is, it's generally hard on somebody else. —Truth.

Friend—Do you always wait for inspiration before you write a poem? Author—No. I always need ten dollars.—Somerville Journal.

"Is the sail the only thing that guides a ship?" asked the green passenger. "No," said the mate. "There are rudders." —Indianapolis Journal.

"I am hopeful that you will pay me that \$10 before the end of the week, Smithson." "That's right, old man. Be hopeful, but don't be sanguine." —Chicago Record.

"I believe you men think more of your wheels than you do of your wives." "Why not? We can get an improved make every year." —Chicago Record.

"I love to have you come and see sister, Mr. Tompkins." "Why, Dickie?" "Cause she never likes that candy you bring her, an' gives it to me." —Chicago Record.

Fisher—Do you believe in heredity? Mann—Sure. Many a time I have noticed that when a man was rich his son had the same trait.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Miss Wahash—So you come from Boston, do you? That's where everybody is so cultured, isn't it? Miss Beaconstreet—No; cultivated.—Somerville Journal.

Plynkins—That fellow, De Soaque, says some very dry things, doesn't he? Wynkyns—Yes, I've heard him say "Don't care if I do" repeatedly.—Baltimore News.

If poker is our national game, then the American beauty rose ought to be the national flower." "Why?" "Because it has such a royal flush." —Chicago Record.

Mamie—George said I ought to go on the stage. He said that he had no doubt I would be a peach. Mamie—Are you sure he didn't say a Cherry?—Indianapolis Journal.

Tommy—Paw, what is a designing villain? Mr. Figg—Oh, the description would apply to one of these poster artists about as well as anything.—Indianapolis Journal.

He—Have you heard my new song, "The Proposal?" She—No; what key is it in? He—Be mine—or. She—I will. (And now you can transpose it to the key of A flat.)—Life.

"Tain' allus dem ez hab de mos," said Uncle Eben, "dat manages ter hol' onto it de longs". De culud gemman' don' git bald nigh ez quick ez de white gemman." —Washington Star.

Reed—All the original jokes were written 2,000 years ago. Wright—What nonsense! I'll leave it to you, now. Do I look as if I could be more than 2,000 years old?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

You do not go out often to dinner, Mrs. Waddington? "No, I don't think the best dinner on earth is sufficient compensation for making one's self agreeable for three hours at a stretch." —Chicago Record.

Rugby—Our landlady is one of the most expert calculators in town. Wilkins—Is she? Rugby—Yes. We had beans for dinner to-day, and she asked me how many I would have.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Professor—Say Anna, couldn't we just as well postpone our silver weddin' and celebrate it at the same time as the golden weddin'? I don't like to be interrupted in my work so often.—Fliegende Blaetter.

gun used by the Cubans in Pinar del Rio more than to anything else may be attributed the noteworthy successes of Maceo against the Spanish troops. Invisible bullets, though deadly in their effect, are comparatively easy to stand against. It requires superhuman nerve, however, to face a healthy dynamite projectile, and it is no wonder that the Spanish troops have been invariably defeated when called upon to make a stand against such weapons. Army officers are watching the war in Cuba with great interest, as the employment of dynamite by the Cubans has satisfied the military mind of the value of this explosive for offensive purposes.

Despite her financial embarrassment Spain has recently done relatively more than any European power, with the exception of Great Britain, to strengthen her navy. At present there are four torpedo-boat destroyers in the hands of builders. The first two have recently completed their official trials, and these have been most successful in all respects. The dimensions of the vessels are 220x20 feet, and the engines are triple expansion, developing 6,000 horse power. The engines at the trials, both in the measured mile and in the three hours' continuous steaming test, worked smoothly and with no heating. The internal appliances are of the most up-to-date character, special attention being paid to what is the general defect in all torpedo craft, namely, ventilation.

The encounters at Bocas del Toro, Paimirito, Palmirinos, Canas, Manat Mogate and Tagnasco were fast succeeding developments of the Cuban campaign directly after the declaration of independence, but these were mere skirmishes compared to the events of the past year. The splendid march of Gomez and Maceo

sometimes, however, they made a mistake, as when they jeered at an English officer over losing his leg at Waterloo. The jeerer discovered that the loss of his leg did not interfere in the least with the Englishman's aim.

There have been exceptions to the

caption because he was a peer of the realm. This safeguard of peers was done away with only during the present reign.—Chicago News.

Crisp and New.

A much cleaner lot of paper money is in circulation now than formerly, a bank cashier states. The banks now send their soiled notes to the United States Treasury to be destroyed as soon as a sufficient quantity accumulates to justify it, and new notes are issued in their place. This has been rendered not only possible, but advisable, owing to the increased facilities for printing banknotes. One never sees a soiled banknote in London. They are all crisp and white and new, simply because the Bank of England never lets a note go out a second time. The average life of a Bank of England note is said to be five days.

A Living Skeleton.

Searat, who was shown as a living skeleton in England in 1825, was 27 years old. He was 5 feet 7½ inches high, and his bones were merely covered with his dry, parchment skin. The upper joints of his arms were four inches round. The distance from the chest to the backbone was but three inches. The shoulder blade bones were scarcely an inch asunder. His appetite was good. The pulsation of the heart was visible to the eye.

Measure of the Centimeter.

One thousand cubic centimeters equal a quart of the standard measures in use in this country.



GENERAL JUAN RUIZ RIVERA.

representation of the island in the Madrid Parliament, several successive outbreaks occurred, culminating in the famous "Black Eagle" conspiracy of 1829. Good governors were few, and from Velasquez down to Weyler, they were vested with absolute power. Insurgents were burned alive, intolerance thrived, and the merciless dealings of the despots finally effected an amalgamation of the white, red and black races. The insurrection referred to

policy of terror and butchery ever since pursued. The tortures inflicted on prisoners, on suspects, on helpless, innocent women and children, almost rival the Armenian cruelties; men were lashed to death, slowly garroted, women and children were cast into burning houses, blistered with lighted matches, disembodied, and these horrors, coupled with a memory of what 300 patriot Cubans were suffering in Spain's pet con-

A RAY OF SUNSHINE.

Five little baby fingers,
Outstretched in eager glee;
Five little rosebud fingers,
A pretty sight to see,
Opening and shutting in rapture
Grasping the sunbeam bright,
Striving in vain to capture
The ray of sparkling light.

I glanced at the face above them,
So happy and full of play;
Blue eyes as bright and sparkling
As the dancing sunbeam's ray;
And a prayer arose, unbidden,
That my child might always find
The rays that are often hidden
By the world's rough stones and wind.

If we could always gather
The sunbeams in our way,
The rays of hope and mirth and love
That shine on our darkest day,
Our faces would grow brighter,
Our hearts grow warm and glad
Our burdens all seem lighter,
And life not half so bad.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE LIGHTHOUSE MYSTERY.

"My man, do you want a berth?" said he.

"Aye, aye, cappin," said I. "I want one badly. I'm half starved and half frozen."

He made no answer, but just a sign to follow him, and he stalked away and I pegged after him. He kept close along the shore as we walked, and for a while he said nothing. At last, however, he turned and pointed seaward.

"You see that?" said he.

He indicated a lighthouse on a lonely rock.

"I'm the keeper," said he. "I want you to cook my meals and keep my bachelor's hall for me. Now and then I shall want you to row in and buy provisions. The work won't be hard, I think the pay will suit you. Do you know why I chose you?"

"No, cappin," said I.

"Because I saw that hope was at an end with you," he said. "It's only a man who had come to that who could live with me in a lighthouse."

"I was on a desert island once," said I. "After that I shan't be afraid of a lighthouse."

I'd been in a lighthouse before; it was no new thing to me, but after I'd been there a few hours I wondered what my master hired me for. It was like being pensioned off; there was nothing to do. But, mark ye, when it came night, and the wind began to moan about the lighthouse, and the lamps were lit and all outside was black as pitch, and all the sound we heard was the swash, swash of the waves, my master mixed some grog and called me to sit along with him. That looked sociable, but I can't say he did. He sat glowering over his glass for a while, and opening his mouth as if to tea, and shutting it again. Then said he:

"What's your name?"

"Ben Dare," said I.

"Would you mind calling yourself Brace?" he asked.

"I've no reason to be ashamed of my name," said I.

"Look here," said he. "I am a gentleman born and bred. I never came to earning my bread before. I'm ashamed of it. This is what I mean. If any strangers come out here and ask for William Brace, why, you can say you are the man. You claim to be lighthouse keeper. It's easy. I don't suppose much company will call, but I choose not to see them, if they do. That's what I hired you for."

"Oh," said I.

"You see," said he, "I got this place through a rich man who had influence. Those who gave it to me never saw me. If I die some day, why, here you are in the place. If I go off, and I may, here you are still until then. I'll pay you well, and you know your duties."

"Well, it's shamming," said I. "But after all, what does any one care what my name is, and what shall I call you?"

"Call me nothing," said he. "Call me captain, as you did when I met you, but never speak of me to any one."

Gentleman or no, he wasn't lazy. He didn't care how he worked. The lamps were as bright as jewels. There wasn't a speck of dirt in the whole tower. But let any boat come nigh us, away he went and hid himself, and came out with a white, scared face and a shaking hand. At night he was afraid to go up to the lamps alone, and he'd look over his shoulder and turn white as we stood there together. At last he took a new turn. He sat staring at a corner for a while. Then he spoke to me in a low voice:

"Brace, do you believe in ghosts?"

"I ha'n't considered the question," I answered.

"Well," said he, softer than before, "look into that corner," and he pointed. I looked.

"Don't you see anything?" he asked. "No," said I. "No, cappin."

"Ah," he muttered, "very well, very well; I'm glad you don't."

But that wasn't nothing to what happened the very next night. We slept in two bunks nigh each other, and naturally when he woke up with a yell I woke too. He was shrieking and shaking and wringing his hands.

"The woman! the woman!" he said. "She stood here just now, all red with blood. It dripped down the white ruffles. It dripped on her hands. Stop her! stop her! She has gone to call them. Stop her! stop her!"

"Where did she go?" I asked.

He stared at me with wide-open eyes, all the whites showing, below and above.

"She couldn't have been here," said he. "It was a dream."

"Lord love you—a nightmare," said I.

So we went to sleep again. But I heard of the woman so often after that I grew used to her. The cappin,



IN A STEAM-CAR.

Incident showing the Loveable Disposition of a Great Man.

In 1877 two Harvard professors were in Baltimore together, at the Johns Hopkins University. One of them, Professor James Russell Lowell, was giving a course of lectures on poetry, and the other, Professor Francis J. Child, was giving a course of readings from Chaucer. Lowell was full of enthusiasm at his colleague's success. "Child goes on winning all hearts and ears," he wrote to his friend, Professor Norton. "I am rejoiced to have this chance of seeing so much of him, for though I loved him before, I did not know how lovable he was till this intimacy."

This testimony, which was lately printed on the occasion of Professor Child's death, is most happily supplemented by an anonymous writer in the November Atlantic. She was on her way to Washington twenty years ago, having with her a 3-year-old child. It was midwinter, and the train was stalled in the night by a terrible blizzard. Hours were spent in digging away the snow, and when a start was again made, it was at a slow pace.

"We were still two hundred miles from Washington," the lady says, "when the church clock struck eight in a village where we halted. Men jumped up to see if there was time to get a cup of coffee; nervous and anxious women clattered for tea, and I cried with the rest, 'Oh, if only I could get a glass of milk for my little girl!'

"Impossible," said the brakeman, passing through the car; "we sha'n't be here but a minute."

"Paying no heed to his words, a gentleman of striking appearance, whose fine face and head I had been silently studying, hurriedly left the car and disappeared upon the snowy platform.

"He'll get left," sneered the brakeman.

"The train moved on, feeling its way through the huge white banks. The gentleman had evidently been traveling alone, for no one seemed anxious because he did not come back. The cars were hardly in full swing, however, when he jumped aboard, a little out of breath, dusted with snow, but self-possessed and calm, holding carefully a tall glass of milk, which he gave to the wee girl beside me.

"My stammered thanks for such unexpected kindness from an unknown traveler he brushed away with a wave of his hand.

"But the glass?" I insisted, knowing it could not be returned, as we were now thundering onward. "Is yours, madam," he replied, settling himself into his seat and paying no more attention to me.

"Later in the course of the dreary forenoon he motioned to the little lass to come to him, which she willingly did. He lifted her to his side, and with his arm round her she cuddled up against him, and for two hours he whispered stories into her ear, so low that no one else could hear, but the delight of which was reflected in her dancing eyes and smiling lips.

"At Baltimore the stranger disappeared, and a gentleman across the passage from us leaned over and said:

"Do you know who has been entertaining your child so charmingly, as indeed he only could?"

"I haven't the faintest idea."

"Prof. Francis J. Child."

"So many years have flown since then that the little lass herself writes stories now—perhaps far-away echoes of those she heard that wintry day when Professor Child made summer in her heart; but the tall, thick depot tumbler still stands on the high shelf of the cupboard, too sacred for use, save as a memento of the kindly chivalry of a great man to a little child."

Uninjured Honor.

Many stories are told of the witty retorts made by a New England judge who died a few years ago, and among them is one which proves that his wit did not desert him under the most trying circumstances.

One day, as he started down the steps which led from the court house in a town where he had been hearing an important case, he slipped, lost his foot, and fell, with many thumps and bumps, to the sidewalk.

One of the influential men of the place who was passing hurried up to the judge, as the latter slowly rose to his feet.

"I trust your honor is not seriously hurt?" he said, in anxious inquiry.

"My honor is not at all hurt," returned the judge, ruefully, "but my elbows and knees are, I can assure you!"

Boston Authority.

The respect which is sometimes paid to the authority of Boston as a learned city is curiously illustrated—or shall we say satirized?—by a story told by the San Francisco Post. Some tourists who were being driven through the Yosemite asked the old stage-driver, according to this story, if he knew how old the big trees were.

"Yep, I jest dew know," he answered. "How old are they?"

"Three thousand and six year, goin' on three thousand and seven."

"How do you know the number so exactly?"

"Wal, there were a smart young woman out yere from Boston, and she said they was three thousand year old, and as that were a little over six year ago, they must be goin' on three thousand and seven now."

Constant Then.

"Hobson is the most vacillating man I ever met. He never sticks to one thing a month at a time."

"You never lent him a fiver, did you?"

Tid-Bits.

Young girls talk of a feeling of unrest, but only working people who are afraid of losing their jobs know what it means.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

HOW can any body doubt that there is a devil and know that there is such a place as a drunkard's home?

If you are only a picket, try to be as faithful to your trust as if you were the commander of an army.

The devil's hardest blows are aimed at the home.

Only by God's help can anything be done that is truly great.

To rob it of love is the greatest wrong that can be done a child.

There is one door in every heart which Christ is always knocking.

Whenever we ask God for what is good for us, we are sure to get it.

God is in favor of anything that will help anybody to get nearer to him.

The greatest obligation of the parent to the child, is to give it a safe example.

People will serve God for pay, would rather do the devil's work at the same price.

The fear of criticism makes many a shepherd feed the Lord's sheep on chaff.

If the crow has a creed, it is that all birds are heretics that do not wear black.

Whenever trouble comes, remember that Jesus said, "I will send the Comforter."

If you would be strong when adversity comes, be sure to pray while prosperous.

We shall be more apt to "know each other there," if we do not forget each other here.

No poetry would be written, if birds had to keep still and let frogs do all the singing.

Whenever God gives us a burden to carry, it means that he wants to make us stronger.

The man who lives to please God will succeed; the one who would please men will fail.

When the Christian's back is toward Christ, his own shadow will often frighten him.

Gad can always do something with the man who is not afraid to go to war with a giant.

The man who goes to heaven on flowery beds of ease will not create any stir when he gets there.

The man who sits down to wait for a golden opportunity to come along, never has a comfortable seat.

The light of the Christian shines brightest for Christ, when he is least conscious that it is shining.

The Christian should show that God is his Rest, even when the devil is doing his best to tire him to death.

No mother should suffer her daughter to go into life as ignorant of its dangers as a lamb among wolves.

Every home ought to be made so much like heaven that the children will not think of heaven as being far away.

If parents would be more careful about their walk before their children, their talk to them would have more weight.

You will find it hard to get the children interested in the Bible, if they see that you like the Sunday newspaper the best.

It should be the ambition of the Christian to do what God wants done. His prayerful best is the best any one has ever done.

It will some day be known that the greatest man who has ever lived in this world, has been the one who has put the most trust in God.

The man who begins every day with praise, and ends it with thanksgiving, will not backslide, because so much of this world's goods seems to go to the godless.

One of the dangers of hobby-riding is hinted at in a brief school-examination story printed by the Detroit Free Press.

One of the district school trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher, well acquainted with his hobby, prompted his scholars as to the answer they should give to his accustomed inquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form a line and march down stairs."

Perfectly Truthful.

Helen—So he has proposed at last!

How did it happen?

Maude—I told him that I was going to be married.

Helen—Why, Maude!

Maude—Yes, and it aroused him instantly. He actually raved. And so I took pity on him, and we are engaged.

Helen—But you told him a fib.

Maude—Not at all. When I told him I was going to be married, I meant to him.—Boston Transcript.

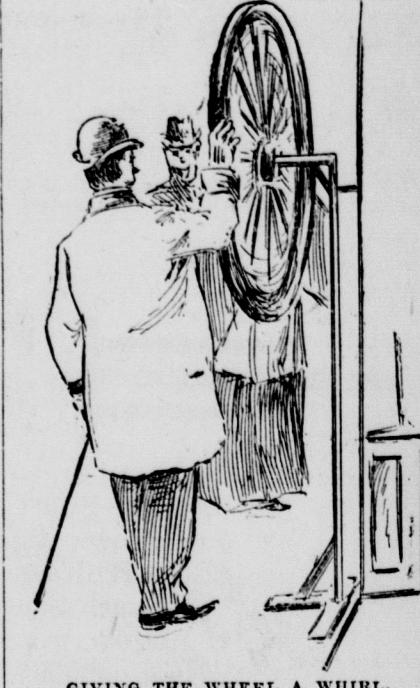
Women are not satisfied now if invited to a party; they want to be invited to help receive, and spill lemon ice on their clothes.

APPEALS TO IDLE CURIOSITY.

How a Chicago Firm Attracts Attention to Itself.

A short time ago a Lake street firm conceived the idea of testing in a novel manner the curiosity of the average Chicagoan. They attached a short arm to a stout cane, bolting the latter to the sidewalk close to the building. The arm is a ball-bearing axle box, on which was placed an ordinary buggy wheel. The man who adjusted the arrangement gave the wheel a whirl and then disappeared inside the building. From that day until this the people of Chicago have been keeping that wheel moving almost without cessation.

A man will move up to the arrangement curiously, watching it to discover the supposed hidden motor. He can find no motive power, but imagines the wheel is about to stop. Then he looks around to see if any one is watching him. He thinks he is unnoticed, and with his finger ends gives the contriv-



GIVING THE WHEEL A WHIRL.

ance a quick push and moves on. A reporter for the Tribune from a position inside the building saw four persons (one was a woman) do the same thing inside of as many minutes. The temptation to stop and look at the fixture is irresistible, and every one evidently considers it a good thing and "pushes it along." The main object seems to be to find out what keeps the wheel going, and finding nothing passers-by begin to finger it, and finally contribute more or less impetus, which keeps it going until the next passer-by comes along. Boys, well-dressed men,

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South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

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